

REMARKS

The present amendment is submitted in an earnest effort to advance this case to issue without delay.

1. A substitute specification has been provided to eliminate some minor informalities in the original text and include the handwritten change at page 1 which appeared in the original papers. A marked up version showing the changes made is also submitted. The substitute specification does not contain any new matter.

2. An amended set of claims is provided herein. Claims 7 to 11 have been cancelled without prejudice to Applicant's right to claim the same or similar subject matter in a divisional application which may be filed at some later date. New claims 12 to 14 have been submitted which are examinable with the elected method claims 1 to 6.

Method claim 1, from which all other claims are dependent, has been amended to remove the relative expression and to make clear that the agitation step in step (b) is a massaging to dryness of the bodies of meat such that the treating liquid is incorporated in the meat. The changes are intended to eliminate any possibility that the method will be considered a cooking method, pasteurization method or dehydration.

Method claims 1 to 6 and 12 to 14 are deemed to be allowable over the art applied.

3. The Examiner has cited the Lankford patent 3,718,485 which does disclose a dehydration method and Mauer which discloses a pasteurization method in which a massaging step is present.

Neither of these references is truly applicable to the present invention, even though the original claims were quite broad, since certainly in Lankford, the result is not the incorporation of a liquid in bodies of meat, notwithstanding the fact that in Lankford there is a teaching of freezing, cooking and marinating.

The Examiner has cited column 2 of Lankford and in column 2, the reference describes a number of steps which can be carried out before drying and these can include cooking, roasting, marination or freezing. However, there is no teaching here that following a low temperature contact of the meat with a marinating liquid, bodies of the meat are subjected to massaging to dryness at an elevated temperature. That is followed by cooling and the combination of such massaging at an elevated temperature followed by cooling, is not taught in Lankford either.

The Examiner has also applied Mauer 5,741,536 in combination with Lankford and in Mauer, there is a massaging step disclosed at col. 3, lines 10ff for example. Following marination and massaging of the parts that are the objects of this reference, the parts are subjected to heating and that heat is at a minimum, apparently, of 190°F or at least at a temperature in that range

such that cooking is effected. Massaging at an elevated temperature sufficient to incorporate the marinade in the meat to dryness is not practiced in Mauer et al either.

As a consequence, neither Mauer et al nor Lankford discloses the critical step (b) of claim 1 and hence neither reference nor a combination of them can be considered to suggest claim 1 or any other claim in the case.

While dependent claims 2 through 6 are deemed to be allowable as well since neither Mauer or Lankford discloses the further limitations of the dependent claims, the newly added claims 12 to 14 must also be deemed to be allowable since they recite the maintenance of the temperature during the massaging stage at $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$, the elevated temperature treatment at 45 to 60°F and the relation between the temperatures of the three stages, none of which is disclosed in the two references applied.

4. There is attached a copy of a letter from Dr. James Marsden from Kansas State University and Regent's Distinguished Professor of Meat Science which makes clear that the polar massager approach recited in this application is not only unique but not suggested by the prior pasteurization approach.

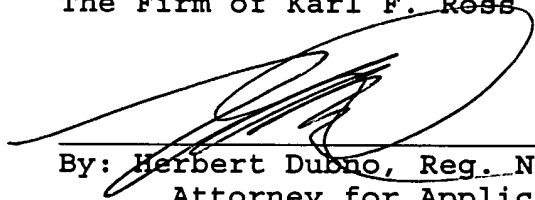
The claims in this case are allowable and an early notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

5. A new declaration has been submitted to the inventor and will be returned as soon as it has come to hand. That new

declaration additionally specifies that the change made by hand in page 1 of the specification was present at the time the application was reviewed by the Applicant and was made by him at the time of original signature.

Applicant appreciates the Examiner's comments with respect to the fact that this application may well be entitled to continuation-in-part status. The first sentence of the specification does indeed claim that status under 35 USC 120.

Respectfully submitted,
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METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR THE PROCESSING OF MEAT

SPECIFICATION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of Provisional
5 Application 60/189,667 filed 15 March 2000 and is a continuation-
in-part of the copending application Ser. No. 09/808,398 filed 14
March 2001.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

My present invention relates to a method of and to an
10 apparatus for processing meat wherein the bodies or pieces of
meat are contacted with a treating liquid and the bodies of meat
are agitated to distribute the treating liquid in the meat. More
particularly, the invention relates to the treatment of meat
utilizing a massaging of the meat following an injection^{or just an addition} of a
15 liquid, usually in the form of an aqueous solution, into the
meat.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In United States Patent 5,564,332, there is described a
paddle massager in which pieces of meat can be subjected to a
20 massaging action to distribute an aqueous solution, which has
been injected into the meat, uniformly throughout the tissue
thereof. A prior patent dealing with such massaging action is
United States Patent 5,405,630. A plant utilizing such a paddle

massager and a maceration of the meat product before it enters the massager is described in United States Patent 5,972,398.

5 In prior massaging techniques, it has generally been thought that the massaging action should be carried out cold, i.e. at a relatively low temperature which is maintained by circulating a coolant through the jacket of the machine. A typical temperature of this cooling liquid, which is generally a glycol/water solution, can be about 23°F.

10 The massaging action is intended to uniformly distribute the treating solution into the muscle tissue of the meat. The solution can be a brine and normally includes phosphates, nitrate, nitrite, salt, flavor enhancers, proteins, binders fats or other meat treating agents such as preservatives.

15 The tradition has been to inject the meat with the solution, usually with needles under an elevated pressure under conditions in which the meat is normally cold at the time it is injected and the injectable solution itself is relatively cold. It is desirable to conduct the massaging action so that the product emerges from the massager in a relatively dry state, i.e.
20 the marinade or treating solution is fully taken up within the body of the meat, leaving the surface free from or practically free from a liquid film.

These techniques have been used for all sorts of meats, including beef, pork, lamb and veal, and for practically any cut
25 of meat in which a substantial body of meat must be tenderized or treated, for example, roasts, hams, shanks, loins and the like.

However, earlier systems have been found to involve a number of problems. For example, it has been found that, with conventional systems, a phenomenon may develop which can impede effective massaging. For example proteins released from the meat
5 tend to bind with water of the treatment solution at a given temperature (depending on the composition of the treatment solution) and form a compound. This compound may be exuded from the body of the meat and act as an external coating or internal barrier. In either case, this compound impairs penetration,
10 absorption and/or dispersion of the treatment solution throughout the cross section of the body and the result is an unaesthetic surface. It has been noted, further, that meat products which are treated cold following the injection may not develop the uniform internal coloration which is desired for many cuts of
15 meat. Furthermore, the protein/water coating on the body of meat tends to reduce friction and thus the massaging effectiveness so that longer massaging operations may be required.

Still another drawback of earlier systems appears to be the limited breakdown of treating solutions like polyphosphates
20 and nitrites by enzymes present in the meat so that such additives to the inject are not utilized completely or efficiently.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, the principal object of the present
25 invention to provide an improved method of treating or processing

meat involving contact of a treating liquid with the meat,
whereby drawbacks of earlier systems are obviated.

More specifically, it is an object of this invention to
effect the agitation of meat (e.g. the massaging and/or tumbling)
5 so that the agitation takes place more efficiently, with a better
yield, from the point of view of the solution used and with
higher quality results.

It is also an object of the invention to provide an
improved apparatus for the treatment of the meat.

10

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

These objects are attained, in accordance with the
invention by a method which comprises contacting bodies of meat
with a treating solution; agitating the bodies of meat in contact
with the treatment solution at an elevated temperature until the
15 bodies of meat are substantially dry; and recovering the bodies
of meat in a substantially dry state. I have found that the
elevated temperature should be in the range of 45°F to 60°F.

More particularly the method can comprise the steps of:

(a) contacting bodies of meat with a treating solution;

20

(b) heating the bodies of meat in contact with the
treating solution in an agitator to a predetermined elevated
temperature and maintaining the temperature substantially
constant while agitating the meat for a period of time sufficient
to distribute the treating solution in the meat;

(c) thereafter cooling the bodies of meat in the agitator while continuing to agitate the meat; and

(d) recovering the bodies of meat in a substantially dry state from the agitator.

5 While within the broad concepts of my invention, any type of agitator can be used, the preferred agitator is a massager or tumbler. Similarly, my invention contemplates contacting the meat with the liquid in any suitable fashion, but injection at a lower temperature than the elevated temperature
10 mentioned is preferred.

 Thus, according to the invention, the bodies of meat can be contacted with the treating solution by injecting the bodies of meat with an inject at a temperature less than the elevated temperature and the agitator is preferably a rotary
15 paddle massager or a tumbler. The elevated temperature is preferably between substantially 45°F and 60°F, the temperature less than the elevated temperature is substantially 15° to 40°F below the elevated temperature and the meat is cooled by 15° to 40°F below the elevated temperature in step (c).

20 An important aspect of the invention is the control of the temperature at which the agitation takes place. I have found that, in the past, because of different temperatures of the bodies of meat from earlier stages, different temperatures of the liquids used and, in general, the high variability at which
25 processing occurred, the results were highly unpredictable, not reproducible and often unsatisfactory. When the elevated

temperature of the present invention is used and that temperature is controlled to, say, $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$, problems are eliminated and excellent meat qualities with high and reproducible water holding capacity are obtained.

5 The elevated temperature is controlled in step (b) by measuring directly a temperature of the bodies of meat in the agitator and regulating a temperature of the agitator in response to the measured temperature.

10 The temperature of the bodies of meat in the agitator can be measured for example by causing the bodies of meat to contact directly a temperature sensor mounted in a wall of the agitator. Alternatively the temperature of the bodies of meat in the agitator can be measured by inserting a temperature measuring sensor into bodies of meat in the agitator.

15 The bodies of meat can be selectively heated and cooled in the agitator by selectively passing a heated or cooled fluid through a jacket thereof.

20 According to another feature of the invention an apparatus for processing meat can comprise a vessel for receiving bodies of meat in contact with a treating liquid and for agitating the bodies of meat to distribute the treating liquid in the bodies of meat, and means for selectively heating and cooling the vessel during the agitation of the bodies of meat therein. Preferably the vessel has a jacket and the means for
25 selectively heating and cooling the vessel comprises a refrigeration unit for circulating a cooling liquid through the

jacket and a heater for passing a heating liquid through the jacket. A temperature sensor can be positioned for direct contact with bodies of meat in the vessel and operatively connected to the means for selectively heating and cooling the vessel for controlling a temperature of the vessel during the agitation of the bodies of meat therein. For instance the temperature sensor can extend through a wall of the vessel and can be thermally insulated therefrom to respond directly to a surface temperature of bodies of meat in the vessel.

Alternatively, the temperature sensor is provided with a member capable of being thrust into the vessel to pierce a body of meat therein. In the latter case, this member can have a plurality of sensing regions along a length thereof for providing an average temperature of the body of meat through a thickness thereof.

When a massager is used it is advantageous to control the massaging operation at least in the first stages in response to a measured temperature of a body of meat in the massager. For that purpose, the surface temperature can be measured and the heating and cooling liquid fed through the jacket can be controlled in response to that temperature so that should the temperature rise the heating liquid supply can be cut-off until the temperature falls by transfer of heat to the interior of the body of meat or a cooling flow of liquid to the jacket can be initiated.

It has been found to be more advantageous, however, to provide a probe having a plurality of spaced apart sensors and to insert that probe into a body of meat within the massager after *the latter has been brought to standstill and to use the higher
5 temperature of those measured in the case or the body is to be cooled or the lower temperature of those measured in the case where the body is to be heated as an indication of the internal temperature of the piece of meat where an average may not be a desirable basis for control.

10 According to another feature of the invention the massager has a jacket through which a temperature-control liquid is circulated, and the temperature-control liquid is initially heated and then cooled in successive steps.

15 Alternatively, the massager can have a jacket through which a temperature-control liquid is circulated, the method further comprising the steps of separately heating and cooling portions of the temperature-control liquid, feeding heated temperature-control liquid through the jacket during the heating step, and then rapidly cooling bodies of meat by switching the
20 jacket to receive a cooled portion of the temperature-control liquid.

A preferred apparatus according to the invention can comprise:

a support;

25 a drum on the support for receiving bodies of meat injected with an aqueous solution, for retaining the bodies of

meat for massaging of the solution into the meat, and for discharging massaged bodies of meat;

means rotatable at a variable number of rotations per minute for massaging the bodies of meat in the drum;

5 a temperature-control jacket on the drum; and

means for selectively circulating a heated and a cooled liquid through the jacket to selectively heat and cool the bodies of meat during the massaging thereof.

10 The programming means for the massager is connectable to the rotatable means and the means for selectively circulating for programming the apparatus to:

raise a temperature of the bodies of meat to a relatively high temperature while massaging the bodies of meat at a certain rate of speed of the rotatable means,

15 maintain the bodies of meat at the relatively high temperature for a predetermined time period while continuing to massage the aqueous solution into the meat for a certain time period,

20 cool the bodies of meat to a temperature substantially below the relatively high temperature while continuing to massage the aqueous solution into the meat at a certain rate of speed of the rotatable means, and

25 maintain the bodies of meat at the temperature below the relatively high temperature for a certain time period while continuing to massage the aqueous solution into the meat for a certain period.

One of the major advantages of the present invention is that holding the meat at a higher temperature than is typically used results in a more rapid, thorough and equal (uniform) distribution of the liquid within the meat and substantially reduced formation of a protein/water film on the surface of the meat. Furthermore, the increased temperature of massaging at the initial stage tends to promote the breakdown of ingredients or additives such as polyphosphates and nitrate by enzymes in the meat and hence a greater effectiveness of these components of the treating solution with a more uniform product especially a deeper and more uniform coloration. Because the body of meat is free from the friction reducing film, massaging can be completed more rapidly. Massaging is completed more efficiently, even when the temperature is reduced in the subsequent stage massaging; problems with enzyme coating of the meat do not arise. The product is obtained in a practically dry stage.

While application Ser. No. 09/808,398 performs the treatment in a single massager, it has now been found, quite surprisingly, that corresponding results can be obtained when the process is carried out in two or more units and the bodies of meat are transferred from one unit to another in succession.

Thus, according to the present invention, the bodies of meat can be agitated in contact with the treatment solution at the elevated temperature, i.e. 45°F to 60°C, in a first apparatus or agitating unit and then transferred for cooling into a second unit. In another alternative, the bodies of meat may be

contacted with the treating solution in a first unit, can be heated with the treating solution in a second unit which is brought to or is maintained at the elevated temperature for the requisite time period and can then be cooled in a third unit. In the first and third of these units agitation of the meat or massaging can be carried out, e.g. the bodies of meat can be tumbled or contacted with a agitator. Agitation of the meat in the second unit which is maintained at the elevated temperature is, however, always required.

The transfer of the bodies of meat between the machines may be effected automatically, e.g. by conveyor ducts or conveyor belts and can even be effected manually if desired.

Whether two or three units are used to treat the meat, all or some may have jacketed vessels and can be provided with the aforementioned means for selectively heating and cooling the vessel, all or some of the vessels may have temperature sensors as described and all or some of the vessels may be provided with paddles or tumbling drums or both.

In a system in which the bodies of meat are passed from one vessel to another, capacities of the vessels at each stage may vary. Thus two or more vessels may be used for the massaging or agitation of the meat in contact with the solution at the elevated temperature and can deliver the bodies of meat when they have reached a stage of dryness or the maximum amount of the solution is absorbed, to a single chilling vessel or to a greater number of chilling vessels than the number of vessels used for

the elevated temperature treatment. Similarly, one, two or more vessels may be used to initially contact the bodies of meat with the solution prior to delivery of the meat and the solution in contact therewith to the massaging or agitating vessel or vessels operating at the elevated temperature. With multiple vessels at one or more stages, the versatility of the apparatus can be enhanced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The above and other objects, features, and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description, reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which:

FIG. 1 is a cross sectional view of a massaging drum according to the invention equipped to carry out the processing of this invention;

FIG. 2 is a detailed cross sectional view of a temperature measurement assembly for the massager;

FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view of another temperature measuring device for use with the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a detail of the temperature probe thereof;

FIG. 5 is a flow diagram illustrating the example;

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram of a multiple vessel system in accordance with the invention; and

FIG. 7 illustrates another multiple vessel system according to the invention.

SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION

While I have mentioned that the method of the invention can be practiced with any type of agitator and that the bodies of meat which are processed can be contacted with the treating

5 liquid, which can be any liquid which is to be distributed in the meat, preferably I use a massager of the type marketed by WTI Inc. under the name Polar Massager and which can have a construction similar to that shown in FIG. 1.

10 The liquid is assumed to have been previously injected into the meat. The polar massager 10 can be mounted on a support represented only diagrammatically at 11 and can comprise a stationary massager drum 12 with an inlet shoot 13 for the pieces of meat and an outlet shoot 14 from which the meat is discharged.

15 Within the drum 12, there are a number of paddles 15 mounted on a shaft 16 rotated by a drive 17 which can be controlled by the programmable computer 18 so that the torque, speed and variations thereof are controlled by the processing program. The drum or tank 12 has a jacket 20 which can be connected to a refrigeration system represented diagrammatically
20 at 21 or to a heater 22 so that heated or chilled liquid is circulated through the jacket and the temperature of the meat is raised or lowered as it is processed in the massager.

A key to the method of the invention is that the elevated temperature at which the massaging is effected is
25 maintained with considerable accuracy, say to $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and that is achieved, in accordance with one embodiment of the invention by

contacting the bodies of meat within the massager directly with a temperature sensor. For that purpose, the temperature sensor 22 is mounted in a wall of the drum or tank in a position in which it is contacted by the bodies of meat as they are massaged.

5 As can be seen from FIG. 2, the temperature sensor 22 has a sensing element 23 for contact with the service of the meat in the vessel and is surrounded by an insulating bushing 24 so that the wall temperature of the vessel will not effect the reading. The insulator bushing 24 can be affixed in the tank
10 shell 12 by a mounting sleeve 25. The output cable 26 can be connected to the computer 18. The latter may surface a number of massagers and even other equipment utilized with such massagers such as the injectors or conveyors or the like and, of course, the temperature control system 21, 22. The computer 18 may in
15 turn be connected to the computer terminals 30 by conventional networking.

As has been described, once the bodies of meat carrying the liquid are introduced into the massager, they are brought to an elevated temperature in the range of 45°f to 60°f and massaged
20 until the liquid is fully absorbed. The heating of the massager is effected via the circulating liquid utilizing the heater 22, appropriate pumps 31, 32 and valves 33, 34 being provided so that selectively hot or cold liquid can be passed through the jacket of the vessel.

25 Once the massaging has been completed, usually in a period of 5 minutes to say an hour and a half, the meat can be

chilled in the massager and discharged. The temperature control by sensor 22 permits the meat to be reproducibly discharged always at the same temperature which is a significant advantage.

5 In FIG. 3, I have shown another temperature probe 40 which can be mounted in the wall of the tank or drum and which has a temperature sensing needle 41 attached to be driven by a piston 42 into bodies of meat in the tank. For that purpose, the piston 22 is slidable in a cylinder 43 and a pressurizing fluid can be fed through either of the ports 44 or 45 to displace the
10 piston 42 to the left or to the right within the cylinder 43 which is mounted by the bushings 46 and 47 on the tank wall. The needle 41 can have a tip sensor 48 and segmental sensors 49, 50, 51 etc. enabling the temperatures to be obtained from various depths within the body of the meat pierced by the needle. The
15 computer 18 can respond to an average temperature or to temperatures measured close to the surface or deep within the body of meat as may be desired. To utilize the sensor of FIGS. 3 and 4, the paddles are brought to standstill.

EXAMPLE

Evaluation effects of hot and cold massaging on product quality

A mixture of lean pork leg (fresh ham) muscles (inside and outside), 5% pork^K fat and curing ingredients were massaged at 32°F and 55°F. Ham samples massaged at 55°F had higher water holding capacity, firmer structure and better nitrite diffusion.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Lean pork leg (fresh ham) muscles (inside and outside) ground through kidney plate, pork fat ground through 1/8 inch plate and curing ingredients were obtained from the Meat Processing Laboratories at Kansas State University. Meat samples and fat were divided into two equal parts. First part was incubated at 32°F and second part was incubated at 55°F for 24 hr. Distilled water samples were incubated at 32 and 55°F to make 12% pickle solution at corresponding temperatures.

Equal amount of inside and outside muscles 5% pork fat, water and dry curing ingredients were measured (Table 1). Massaging of each treatment was performed as shown in the flow diagram (FIG. 5). After completion of massaging, water holding capacity

Table 1. Curing ingredients

Ingredients	Amount in meat block
Water	12 %
Salt (sodium chloride)	2.0 %
Sugar (dextrose)	0.7 %
Phosphate (sodium tripolyphosphate)	0.4 %
Sodium erythorbate	0.055 %

Sodium nitrite 0.015 %
(WHC), textural properties and nitrite analysis were determined.
The WHC of the samples were measured as described in the
procedure of Grau and Hamm (1953). The meat sample (500 mg) was
5 placed on Whatman No. 1 filter paper (15 cm diameter) humidified
above saturated potassium chloride solution for 24 hr. Plexiglass
plates (15 cm²) were placed on/under the filter paper and pressed
at 5,000 psi for 5 minutes. The WHC of samples were expressed as
the ratio of total area to meat film area. The total and meat
10 film areas were calculated using OPTIMAS™ image analysis program
(Optimas Corporation, Bothell, WA). The texture profiles of the
samples, firmness and resiliency, were measured using a TA.XT2
Texture Analyzer version 5.16 (Stable Micro System, Scarsdale,
NY). To determine the amount and/or diffusion of nitrite in the
15 muscles, meat samples were taken from the geometrical center of
the muscle pieces. Nitrite analysis of these samples were per-
formed using the USDA nitrite analysis method for meat samples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Water holding capacity was defined as the ratio of the
20 total area to meat film area. A larger ratio represents a lower
WHC. The samples massaged at 55°F showed a higher WHC with a
ratio of 1.58 while the samples massaged at 32°F showed a lower
WHC with a ratio of 1.98. Interpretation of texture profiles of
the samples showed that the samples massaged at 55°F had firmer
25 texture (2664.48 g force) compared to the samples massaged at

32°F (1677.48 g force). Nitrite analysis showed that the samples massaged at 55°F had 46.67 ppm sodium nitrite while the samples massaged at 32°F had 40 ppm sodium nitrite.

5 Results indicated that massaging action carried out at 55°F resulted in higher water holding capacity, firmer structure and better diffusion of sodium nitrite compared to massaging action carried out at 32°F.

10 The system of FIG. 6 can perform substantially identical processing utilizing a jacketed vessel 50 with massaging panels as described for the massaging of the solution into the meat. The meat is delivered at 51 to an inlet 52 and is contacted with the solution at the elevated temperature. Instead of chilling the meat in this vessel, a meat is discharged at 53 and delivered by a conveyor system represented at 54 to the
15 inlets 55 of two other jacketed machines 56 and 57, likewise provided with massaging or agitating paddles in which the chilling takes place. The chilled bodies of meat are discharged from the outlets 58 and 59 to the conveyor system 60 for further processing or packaging.

20 The embodiment of FIG. 7 differs from that of FIG. 6 in that the initial vessel 61 receives the bodies of meat at 62 at an inlet 63 and serves to contact the meat with the liquid. (k) The bodies of meat are then delivered by the conveyor system 64 to the inlet 65 of another jacketed panel massager 66 in which those
25 bodies of meat are massaged in the solution substantially to dryness as has been described, at the elevated temperature. The

bodies of meat are then delivered by another conveyor 67 to the inlet 68 of a massager 67 whose jacket is chilled by the refrigerating system described. The chilled bodies of meat are discharged at 70. Each of the vessels 61, 66 and 69 can be a machine similar to that shown in FIG. 1 and can represent a stage which includes two or more machines delivering meat to the same number, a lesser number or a greater number of the machines of the subsequent stage.